

Some Syrphid Fly Genera (Diptera)

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During the past several years a few peculiar Syrphid flies have been studied which do not appear to belong in existing genera. Several of these are based upon undescribed species and in other cases represent reassignments of existing species. The first of these several flies are treated in this paper.

Syrittosyrphus new genus

Eyes bare, holopticism well developed in the male. Vertex and front a little swollen. Antennae short, the third joint oval, about twice as long as wide and with dorsal arista. Face well developed, barely concave, the epistoma but little produced. Thorax long pilose particularly upon the sides and posteriorly and upon the scutellum. Scutellum quite wide, with a deep, crimped margin and long pile and particularly abundant ventral fringe. Abdomen elongate-oval, the pile setaceous and flat-appressed except near the sides of the base. The legs have a quite long trochanteral spine (male). Hind femora stout, the thickening distributed throughout and without apical spines. Wings villose except about the basal cells. Marginal cell widely open, the second longitudinal vein recurrent. Small cross vein joining the fourth longitudinal vein near the outer end of the discal cell. Third vein with a deep, somewhat oblique loop.

Genotype: *S. opacea* new species. (Cape Province.)

This genus is related to *Korinchia* but is distinguished by the widely opened marginal cell.

Syrittosyrphus opacea new species

Male. Length 15 mm.; wing 10.5 mm. Head: hemispherical, barely wider than thorax. Eyes touching for a short distance. Occiput shining brownish-black, the ocelli large. Front very convex viewed from in front; also convex in profile and shining, dark reddish-brown in color. Face chiefly dark brown with a V-shaped mark running from the anterior oral margin

diagonally upwards through the middle of the face to a point on the eye margin below the antennae. This leaves above it a broad band of pale, feebly shining yellow that encircles the face below the antennae; below the V-shaped black facial stripe that separates the cheek from the face, there is a similarly colored brownish-yellow band. Antennae dark brown, the first and second joints short, subequal; the third joint about twice as long as its basal width, its apical width somewhat less than that of the base and its apex broadly rounded, its inner surface with a deep pit; arista thick, pale yellow, almost white upon the apical half and its length considerably greater than that of the antennae. Eyes bare, the facets scarcely thickened above. Thorax: broad, rather flattened, obscurely shining black with dark brown to brownish-grey pollen and a mixture of suberect, moderately long black and pale hairs. The pile upon the humeri is more extensively yellow, wholly yellow on the sides of the mesonotum just posterior to the humeri, and long and yellow upon the meso-, sterno-, and pteropleurae. Scutellum broad, over twice as wide as long, light brownish-yellow, paler apically and with strongly impressed and emarginate rim; there is long, thick, brownish-yellow pile above and below. Abdomen: about twice as long as wide, widest at the end of the second segment, the first segment barely less wide, and the end of the fourth segment about three-fifths as wide as the second segment. Whole abdomen obscurely brown and brownish-yellow. Second segment light brown, brownish pubescent, transversely darker brown along its base, its pile everywhere pale. The second segment is more widely brownish along the entire posterior margin and this brown area is connected to the anterior brown color and is also continuous with the narrow brown lateral margins. Near the base on either side is a large brownish-yellow spot of rectangular shape. Third segment obscurely brownish-yellow along the entire basal marginal third and also obscurely yellowish pollinose; the yellow pollen tends to form a median vitta. Elsewhere the segment is dark brown. Fourth segment wholly dark brown with a narrow, basal, medial and similar, subapical transverse band of faint, pale pollen. The pile of the dark brown areas

is chiefly appressed, black and setaceous. Lateral margins of the segments with long, pale pile, and especially on the anterior corners of the second segment. Hypopygium large, shining brownish-black. Legs: all the femora dark brown in color, the first and second femora seen from the front are pale pubescent, pale pilose with darker and somewhat blackish areas upon the apical half. Hind femora strongly thickened, the increase in width being spread out over more or less the whole length; there is stiff, bristly black pile ventrally. Hind coxae with a large, heavy, sharp black spine. All of the tibiae are dark upon the apical two-thirds, yellowish white basally. All of the tarsi reddish-brown. Wings: smoky brown on the apical fourth, narrowly brownish in the middle below the stigma with a strong stigmal cross vein. The veins are dark brown, the third longitudinal vein deeply-looped into the first posterior cell and the marginal cell is widely open.

Holotype: a male. Cape Province. Somerset East, Nov. 1930, R. E. Turner. The type is in the British Museum.

Catacores new genus

Eyes large and bare; holopticism well developed in the male. Front a little swollen. Antennae short, the third joint oval, the arista dorsal. Face tuberculate, concave above. Epistoma not greatly produced. Thorax short pilose, unmarked. Scutellum about twice as wide at base as long; the margin of the scutellum with a well marked preapical crease. Abdomen short and broad at base, with four segments visible from above. Wings hyaline, the marginal cell well open, the third longitudinal vein with a deep kink dipping into the first posterior cell. Small cross vein at the middle of the discal cell. Legs simple, the hind femora a little thickened.

Genotype: *Axona cyanea* Brunetti. (India.)

This genus is related to *Helophilus* and perhaps *Mesembrius*. The eyes are markedly holoptic. I have studied a specimen of *cyanea* Brunetti kindly loaned me by the Vienna Museum and have compared it with *Axona chalcopyga* Wiedemann, specimens of which are before me, and do not consider the two congeneric.